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MARGINAL COLUMN

By NISIM RAJWAN

LAST week's happenings in L. Karachi have again demonstrated the basic difficulty of introducing Western concepts of government into technically backward countries. Ever since 1947 when a number of territories of British India formed themselves into what is now the Pakistani Republic, the election of parliamentary elections has been beset by every action of the new State. The trouble stems from the fact that successive Pakistani Governments did not believe in the efficacy or the fitness of democratic institutions in their peculiar conditions, and every time the elections were about to be held there was a military coup d'état of some kind. The present President, Major-General Iskander Mirza, himself a military officer, was appointed as Minister of Interior when, in 1954, the then Governor-General Ghulam Muhammad, who was a lawyer, dissolved the seven-year-old Constituent Assembly and forced Prime Minister Muhammad Ali Jinnah to take into his Cabinet members who were not members of the Assembly—General Ayub Khan as Minister of Defence, Shahid Suhrawardy as Minister of Law, and President Mirza himself.

MAJOR-GENERAL Mirza is no believer in democracy. Educated at Sandhurst (where, curiously enough, most of the petty dictators of the present-day Middle East acquired their training), he has expressed the view that what Pakistan really needs was "controlled democracy" under the rule of "one good strong man." He has condemned the new development of the country since 1947 as immature and irresponsible politicians, and seems to want to model Pakistan after Atatürk. General Ayub Khan, whom he has appointed as chief martial law administrator, is of the opinion that what he has gone on to record as holding that the ultimate aim of the new coup was "to restore democracy," he was careful to point out that what he had in mind was a democracy of a type people can understand and work. Toward the attainment of this aim, the President has now proclaimed martial law, dissolved the central and provincial governments, outlawed all political parties, and called on the "traitors" to leave the country while the going was good.

THERE is a profound political moral in all this for those who would look for the deeper meaning of last week's developments in Karachi. Apart from the fact that Pakistan has proved to be a country which can only complete matters and make democracy as it is understood in the West practically unworkable there, the new coup points to the same unmistakable trend noticeable almost everywhere when an underdeveloped country tries to superimpose democratic institutions on a society with a long and deep-seated tradition of submissiveness and authoritarianism. The high hopes which the Western "civilizer" cherishes of leading these peoples toward his own way of life have crumbled one after another. These societies have been reverting, albeit under different names, to the good old ways of despotic rule which they have always known. Only that now, with all the trappings of modern political organization and the latest techniques of oppression at their disposal, the new rulers are far worse than their forefathers. For one thing they, unlike their predecessors, are much more impersonal and inaccessible.

HAS there ever been a chance, or is there one now, that a truly democratic system of government can prevail in these newly-independent, so-called "backward" countries? Hardly. The experience of the past decade, or so, has, if anything, proved the exact opposite: countries which like Egypt had begun with the best of intentions in the world, and had gone considerably on the way to some sort of democratic government, have had to reverse the process. It is interesting to note in passing that, while in most of these new States all sorts of "benevolent dictatorships" have installed themselves in the name of the very democracy they came to crush, in Egypt the Free Officers' argument was that this democracy did not work, and that the parties themselves and parliament were the chief culprits and had to go before any of the desired reforms could be effected.

ALL of which would seem to point to the same moral. No matter what the argument may be, and whether it is in its own name or in that of its enemies that it is thrown overboard, Western democracy seems to have no place in these parts, where nothing very much ever changes anyway.
 Jerusalem, October 12.

British Start Moving Troops To Akaba Port

AMMAN (Reuters).— Preparatory movements leading to the mass withdrawal of 3,000 British troops from Jordan nine days time were in full swing here on Saturday.

The private charter airlift of riflemen of the Cameronians, which began on Friday, continued. Although there is no official confirmation, it is understood that Arab Airways planes are under charter for the next week.

On Friday, three Dakotas took about 30 Cameronians to Akaba and on Saturday four planes took Jordanian soldiers. The planes were in full swing here on Saturday.

The private charter airlift of riflemen of the Cameronians, which began on Friday, continued. Although there is no official confirmation, it is understood that Arab Airways planes are under charter for the next week.

There is no sign in the camp of the paratroopers preparing to move to Akaba for a departure by sea, which was the plan for an airlift to Cyprus hold good. However, there is no indication yet over what territory the air transport will be made. The paratroopers were flown across Israel following the outbreak of the Iraqi revolution on July 14.

In London, the Foreign Office said that arrangements for withdrawal of British troops from Jordan were continuing to be made through U.N. channels, but were not yet completed. He was commenting on a report by the Cairo paper "Al-Ahram," which said that the U.A.R. had agreed to allow the British to fly over Syria so that there would be no delay in the evacuation.

U.S. Army Mission Due In Jordan

A U.S. military mission will arrive in Amman this week at the invitation of the Jordan Government, Amman Radio announced on Saturday.

The delegation, headed by Brigadier-General Richard Riden, is to study the operation of the Arab Legion with a view to raising its efficiency.

UAR Quits Session Of Arab League

CAIRO (Reuters).— The U.A.R. delegation to the Arab League Council meeting held in Cairo on Saturday in protest against charges of U.A.R. support for the Egyptian press.

The radio said that the "regrettable incident" occurred during a session of the Council when the U.A.R. delegation was welcomed into the League membership. Habib el-Shatti, chief Tunisian delegate, accused the U.A.R. of "exploiting the influence" of the League to serve its interests. He also severely criticized the U.A.R.'s interference in the internal affairs of other Arab states.

BAGHDAD INVITES KUWAIT RULER

IRAQ on Saturday officially invited the ruler of the oil-rich Persian Gulf sheikhdom of Kuwait, Sheikh Abdullah Salem Sabah, to visit Baghdad for talks with Premier Kassem.

Iraq Signs Trade Pact with Russia

LONDON (Reuters).— An economic agreement with the Soviet Union and a payments agreement with the U.A.R. were signed by Iraq on Saturday, Baghdad Radio announced.

The radio did not disclose the terms of either agreement.

Karameh, Falange Seek Compromise

BEIRUT (Reuters).— Chances of a settlement of the Lebanese political crisis appeared slightly better on Saturday following the second meeting in 24 hours between the former President and the Falangists.

A Nationalist Defence Ministry spokesman said that the meeting was "a step towards compromise." He said that the meeting was held in a friendly atmosphere and that the two sides had agreed to continue their discussions.

30-Day Strike

With the Falangist-called strike now in its 20th day, Karameh has promised his backers that he would not resign. He said that he would continue to lead the strike until his demands were met.

On Thursday, Karameh told the President his Cabinet was ready to resign but the former rebels have fiercely demonstrated against this and threatened to renew the insurrection rather than allow it to quit.

RUSSIA TO GIVE YUGOSLAVIA GRAIN

BEGRAD (Reuters).— The Soviet Government has agreed to deliver 200,000 tons of wheat to Yugoslavia, despite an earlier refusal to do so, a Yugoslav Government spokesman said on Friday.

Indonesian Rebels Have 'A Year or Two' Singapore

SINGAPORE (UPI).— The Indonesian Prime Minister declared here on Friday that he would give rebels a year or two to completely crush all rebel activity in his country.

War Effort Powers For U.A.R. Minister

ABDUL NASSER has issued a decree empowering the U.A.R. Defence Minister to requisition any means of transport needed for the "war effort," the Arab News Agency reported on Saturday.

France Starts Election Drive

PARIS (Reuters).— The campaign for elections to the National Assembly next month got under way on Saturday after the Government's decision the previous day on the number of constituencies.

French C.P. Chief Raps FLN Terror

PARIS (Reuters).— The head of the French Communist Party, Maurice Thorez, told the Party's Central Committee on Saturday that terrorism by the FLN in France was not serving the cause of the Algerian people.

All Sides Feel Formosa Truce Will Continue

TAIPEH (Reuters).— American and Nationalist Chinese commanders on Saturday completed plans to defend and supply the Quemoy offshore island group should the Chinese Communists resume their shelling at midnight, Sunday, after a week-long cease-fire.

Macmillan Warns Against Split With U.S. on Far East Policy

BLACKPOOL, England. — Prime Minister Macmillan told the final session of the Conservative Party's annual conference on Saturday that Anglo-American policy in the Middle East is unified and that the "rescue operation" in the Lebanon, and Jordan gave the U.N. an opportunity to play its proper role in this connection.

His statement followed Friday's unanimous adoption by the conference of a resolution approving British and American action in Jordan and the Lebanon; applauding the personal efforts of Mr. Macmillan to reach a Cyprus settlement; and supporting all Government efforts to secure a negotiated settlement with the Communist bloc.

U.K. Troops Show Power in Nicosia

NICOSIA (Reuters).— British troops, wearing bullet-proof vests, staged one of their biggest shows of strength on Saturday, while British wives went shopping there for the first time since the recent Famagusta shooting.

In addition to mobile units, there were foot patrols of soldiers with Sterling guns at the ready, and plainclothes police with revolvers on their hips. More soldiers manned Bren guns on rooftops while outside the city walls, truckloads of troops and armoured cars waited for a signal to rush into any trouble spots.

Temporary A-Test Halt Asked in U.N.

UNITED NATIONS (Reuters).— Britain, the U.S., Canada and 14 other countries on Saturday urged the General Assembly to urge suspension of all nuclear tests during negotiations for a permanent cessation of nuclear tests.

And a Look at the Sun in Eclipse

WASHINGTON (NANA).— The U.S. Navy will shoot specially equipped rockets high above the atmosphere to get a better look at the sun's corona during a total eclipse on Sunday which will be visible in the South Pacific.

First Cabinet in 3 Weeks Today

WARSAW where he served as Minister, was formerly head of public relations and spokesman of the Haganah, the Israel Defence Forces, Director of the Foreign Ministry's Research Department, and Charge d'Affaires in Budapest.

HERMON REPLACED AS PRISON COMMISSIONER

Mr. Arye Nir, a police officer, has been appointed Commissioner of Prisons in place of Dr. Zvi Hermon, Kol Ha'ara announced yesterday. Dr. Hermon, will be in charge of the department for the rehabilitation of criminals, it was said.

U.S. Moon Rocket Soars into Space, But Regarded Unlikely to Achieve Orbit

'Pioneer' Strays from Planned Trajectory

CAPE CANAVERAL (Reuters).— The U.S. Air Force at dawn on Saturday successfully launched a rocket towards the moon. The State Department announced that the Thor-Able rocket had started its flight at a slightly higher trajectory than was planned, but said it was impossible to tell at that stage whether the error would prevent the 82 pound payload from approaching the vicinity of the moon and going into orbit around it.

The Defence Department said later that from data received from Jodrell Bank and IGY stations it appears that the rocket, which was named "Pioneer," continued to depart from its planned trajectory. The Department said that at 15.45 GMT "Pioneer" was about 32,000 miles above the earth.

This is the highest altitude ever attained by a man-made vehicle.

An official of the lunar probe programme, who declined to be quoted by name, said it was obvious now that "Pioneer" would miss the moon by a wide margin.

The official said the big question now was what happens next. Would "Pioneer" go on into space and get lost, or would it describe a drastically eccentric orbit and swing back around the earth.

Major-General Donald Yates, Commander of the Missile Centre, said that if "Pioneer" did fall back towards earth, it could not survive a passage through the atmosphere but would burn up from friction.

First reports said that all three stages of the firing ignited at full thrust, and the 80-foot high rocket reached the speed of 25,000 miles an hour needed to enable it to escape the clutches of the earth's gravity.

Two-and-a-half hours after the launching, the Air Force announced that the rocket had in fact done this and that "Pioneer" had begun its coasting flight through space.

Monday Critical

As tracking and telemetry data poured into the computing centre in California from Jodrell Bank in Northwest England and several International Geophysical Year tracking stations, the scientists announced that the rocket's 222,500 mile journey would come on Monday.

The rocket should "then be about 20,000 miles from the moon and a signal from the earth will fire a 3,000 pound thrust terminal rocket which will put the payload into the proper angle and speed to circle the moon.

If this rocket functions as planned, and "Pioneer" were following a suitable course, it would either go into orbit around the moon and become a satellite, circle round behind the moon and return to the vicinity of the earth, or else crash into the moon's surface.

Stay for a Week

If it does go into orbit, the scientists expect it to stay in the vicinity of the moon for at least a week. This will enable its television-type camera to radio back pictures of the far side of the moon which man has never seen.

But even if the top-shaped nose is far off course and it drifts on indefinitely in space, its instruments will still transmit valuable information back to earth for as long as radio contact can be maintained.

Chemical batteries within the payload are designed to last a fortnight.

American radio stations hailed the event as an advance over Russia's scientific achievements. Mr. James Folsom, a Republican Congressman, remarked: "The Soviet Union is a Col. 2."

HERMON REPLACED AS PRISON COMMISSIONER

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PAKISTAN TO REMAIN FRIEND OF ARABS

KARACHI (Reuters).— General Ayub, Martial Law administrator, told a crowded press conference on Friday that promulgation of martial law did not signify any change in Pakistan's foreign policy.

He also said: "We will definitely try to befriend Arab countries and try to remove any misunderstanding between Pakistan and these countries."

First Cabinet in 3 Weeks Today

Post Political Reporter

The regular Sunday session of the Cabinet will be held this morning after a three-week holiday recess. It is expected that most of the meeting will be devoted to consideration of various foreign policy matters, foremost of which are the Middle East Report of U.N. Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld; other U.N. General Assembly topics; and the Florence "Mediterranean Colloquium."

Today's Cabinet session will be the first with the newly-appointed Secretary to the Government, Mr. Katriel Katz, who will also serve as Government spokesman. This post was previously held by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Mr. Ze'ev Sharaf, who resigned last October, after having served in the post for 10 years. During the past year, the Deputy Government Secretary, Mrs. Yael Uziel, had served as the Acting Secretary.

Mr. Katriel Katz, who last September returned from Moscow, was announced that Ben-Zion Ben-Haim, has been appointed Soviet envoy to Morocco. He is released from the duties of envoy to Switzerland.

Police at Oudja, Morocco, have arrested a French mining chemist and a hotel owner, bringing to eight the number of Frenchmen detained this week and charged with acts against the internal security of the state. The arrests came after an explosion at the frontier town of Boucheb, in which 16 houses and four cars were blown up.

NINE CUBAN REBELS DIE IN RAID

HAVANA (Reuters).— Nine rebels and a soldier were killed when insurgents attempted to enter the town of Moa, in Oriente Province, Cuban Army headquarters announced on Friday.

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GENERAL Shehab's failure so far to resolve the Lebanese crisis will make the position of U.S. forces stationed in Lebanon since July 15

DILEMMA somewhat awkward, especially after Washington's announcement last Wednesday that, barring unforeseen developments, these forces should all be withdrawn by the end of this month. Not only is it hard to define the nature of developments that might make the Americans decide to stay on, but the present Government of Rashid Karamah has hastened to ask the State Department that the troops be withdrawn by the appointed date "whatever the circumstances may be."

Moreover, about the time when this request was being handed to the American Ambassador in Beirut, Karamah was bowing to the will of his supporters, who on Friday demanded that he should neither resign nor expand his cabinet. This makes it clear that it still lies within the power of the predominantly Moslem rebel elements to influence the course of Lebanese politics through open and intransigent, especially since these elements have so far ignored General Shehab's call for the surrender of their arms.

As far as the subject of American troops is concerned, the obvious question that arises is whether the need for their presence had been obviated. In the course of his statement on Wednesday, the State Department spokesman implied that it has, and that if there are any disagreements now, "they are within and between elements of the Lebanese politicians and not in and between the Lebanese and outside factors."

It is true that outside interference, which last July led ex-President Camille Chamoun to ask for American help, is now much less conspicuous. But there is clear evidence that this interference may be resumed as soon as the present conditions, favourable to the old opposition, were to cease to prevail. And this is precisely what the ex-loyalists are trying to bring about. If they succeed, as they are likely to do since they have a clear majority in the present parliament, there is no guarantee whatever that another rebellion, again actively aided by the United Arab Republic, might not break out.

Latest reports have suggested that at least 28 — some put it at 37 — out of the 66 Deputies in the present Chamber have informed Karamah that they would vote against his Government. It was this same House that elected the new President on July 31, and if the new move means anything it can only be that General Shehab's mandate was by no means a *carte blanche*. When it became clear to Karamah that he had failed to satisfy a majority of the House, he announced his intention to resign. Yet this perfectly logical step has been prevented by the intransigence of Karamah's own supporters, who are still armed to the teeth with weapons smuggled from Syria and Egypt.

What is one to make of all this? The State Department has suggested that the current unrest in Lebanon now "appears to have essentially domestic origins." But whether domestic or external, it is undisputed that the origins of the fresh unrest are the same as those which led to the insurrection last May. There has been no essential change in the situation since July, when American troops landed to defend the country's integrity and independence against outside interference. This interference has never ceased; it is expressed in the huge quantities of arms now in possession of the old opposition, in the unceasing propaganda campaign against the men of President Chamoun's regime, and in the very real danger of renewed large-scale interference should the pro-Nasser Moslem elements fail to get what they want by constitutional methods.

Thor Will Have U.K. Warhead

By PHILIP DEANE

Washington, (OFNS) — America's ballistic missile, capable of hitting targets in all NATO European territories. It is known that the Soviet intercontinental ballistic missile which can be aimed at North America across the Arctic has been tested repeatedly over its full range, and has hit within 10 miles of the target. Considering the size of Russian rocket motors, the Soviet intercontinental ballistic missile is believed to be capable of carrying a warhead 250 times more powerful than the bomb which destroyed Nagasaki.

To deter Russia from using these weapons or threatening to use them, military planners in the U.S. have been counting heavily on installing in Europe batteries of intermediate-range ballistic missiles (IRBMs) such as the Thor, which could devastate much of the Soviet Union. Four squadrons of Thors — a total of 40 missiles — were to have been installed in Britain by the end of this year. The installation date has now been put off for at least nine months, barring some unexpectedly lucky breakthrough.

Some Thors may be sent over for training purposes, but these will not be used as weapons, and certainly not guaranteed to fly effectively. They may look impressive in publicity photographs, but in fact they will be incomplete birds.

This hitherto secret information has been made available to Senators associated with the U.S. defence programme.

The revelation has caused gloom and alarm, and may become the subject of next year's most important Congressional debate. The argument is likely to be revived that the U.S. Army's Jupiter, rather than the Air Force's Thor, should have been chosen as America's first retaliatory rocket. The Jupiter has flown successfully as a missile, whereas the Thor has yet done so. But the Thor is more advanced in conception. So is the Vanguard rocket, now under development in conception than the Jupiter C. Yet it is the Jupiter C which has put earth satellites in orbit, and not the Vanguard.

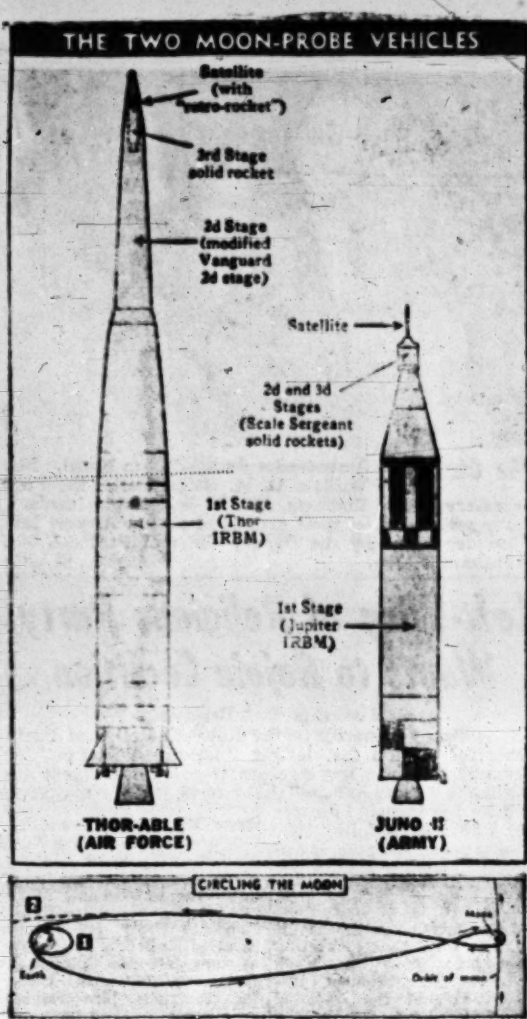
According to Department of Defence sources the choice of the Thor over the Jupiter for Britain was a personal choice made by Mr. Duncan Sandys, the British Defence Minister, and these sources say Mr. Sandys will now produce a British-made warhead to fit the Thor.

When Congress agreed to give Britain four squadrons of missiles, the theory was that whereas Britain would have control of the missiles, the warheads would remain under the control of the American forces. This arrangement had been worked out to allay the fears of U.S. legislators who disliked the prospect of their country becoming involved in a rocket war started by Britain. But now, under the agreement signed by Britain and the U.S. on the exchange of nuclear information, the Pentagon says that blueprints for the Thor's warhead have been given to British experts.

This warhead is of one megaton, which is the equivalent explosive power of one million tons of TNT. It weighs approximately 800 lbs. and is compact enough to allow for an efficient design of missile with the comparatively low-powered motors that the West has so far developed. But the possible trouble with Congress because the U.S. will lose control of the warheads is overshadowed by the news that the Thor will be late.

The Thor is not fired from a "hardened base" from deep concrete emplacements, and is therefore vulnerable to surprise attack, and in Europe within easy range of Russian missiles. If all goes well, it requires 15 minutes' warning before it can be fired. From East Germany, it is estimated, Russian rockets could hit Thor batteries in less than 15 minutes.

Nevertheless, putting Thor into service was heavily relied upon to help close the "missile gap" the term used at the Pentagon to describe the period when Russia will have operational intercontinental ballistic missiles capable of smashing North American targets and the West will have no such operational rockets with which to retaliate. This "missile gap," now estimated to be no more than a year ahead, will begin before operational Thors are in position.



In orbit, designed to circumnavigate moon yesterday, moon's gravity field swung rocket around moon and back in figure-8. Recapture of rocket by earth, necessary for greatest scientific usefulness, requires re-entry into atmosphere (1). Small error would cause rocket to miss earth (2).

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UAR Failed to Block Israeli Rapporteur at U.N.

By MONTY JACOBS

NEW YORK. — YOM Kippur 1958 or 5759 will be remembered as something of a Day of Reckoning — if only a minor one — in the calendar of the United Arab Republic delegation to the United Nations. The Fourth (Trusteeship) Committee of the U.N. was due to elect its officers for the present session. Ambassador Boland of Ireland, and Witold Rodzinski, a member of the Polish delegation, were standing for the positions of chairman and vice-chairman respectively. There did not seem to be much doubt about their election. It looked pretty routine. But there was nothing routine about the fight for the position of rapporteur.

The rapporteur is the man responsible for the report of the particular committee to the Plenary of the U.N. Assembly. Each of the seven main committees has its own Arab Republic delegates. They decided something had to be done about Eilat — the Big Chief back in Cairo did not want an Israeli rapporteur of the Fourth Committee, especially as this committee's main concern is with colonialism and the nations of Africa.

The Egyptians promptly began to canvass likely opponents to Eilat. A number of Latin Americans turned them down flat, and some Arab Republic delegates decided something had to be done about Eilat — the Big Chief back in Cairo did not want an Israeli rapporteur of the Fourth Committee, especially as this committee's main concern is with colonialism and the nations of Africa.

It was another member of this Afro-Asian group, however, who kept Eilat briefed as to his opponent's progress. Though normally this Afro-Asian doesn't worry about being seen with Israel, he thought it better to be rather more circumspect over the matter.



(The name of the new submarine, Tanin, means crocodile)

FRIDAY'S PRESS

Arms and the Facts

Al Hamishmar (Mapam) says it would be a fine thing if we could stop worrying about military equipment and if the arms race were to end. But facts are facts, and so long as East-West rivalry continues to offer our enemies pretexts for threatening us, we shall have to look to our defences, and try to obtain arms wherever possible provided of course that there are no strings attached. Davar (Histadrut) writes that the acquisition of the two submarines increases our ability to deter our enemies, which is one of the central aims of our foreign and defence policy.

Highly critical of the tendency prevalent in Israel, led and encouraged by the Government, for a rapprochement with the Germans, Herut takes up where Ha'aretz (non-party) left off on Thursday, noting that the negotiations for an Israeli-German film production to produce "Nathan the Wise" coincide with the meeting of the Yad Vashem Council, whose function it is to perpetuate the memory of the Nazi victims. We seem to be giving the impression that it is we who are begging the Germans' pardon, the paper says, asking whether anything will be done to stop the spread of such attempts which are vitiating the nation's moral climate.

Ha'aretz thinks that the teachers' strike which began "on the right foot" has now lost its justification and should be terminated with dispatch, if only because of the bad example it sets the pupils. Every minute of the week-end should be used to reach an agreement.

Hamodia (World Aguda) writes that there is no doubt that the presence of Western forces in Lebanon and Jordan has indirectly strengthened Nasser's opponents, and the real question is what will happen once they pull out. The landings themselves were thoroughly justified, if only to show Nasser that aggression does not pay.

Haaboker (General Zionist) says that Petah Tikva was born 80 years ago and not, as Mapai would have us believe, when it acceded to power there. It adds that that party's choosing not to recognize the existence of Yehud Hamalela, on the eve of its 75th anniversary celebrations, because it is a "settlement of private farmers," will not abrogate, one whit, the fact of its existence; its settlers may well take pride in their settlement's continuing to be one of the roots from which the State is still taking its nourishment.

Troops from Cyprus Enjoy Their Leave in Israel

By LOTTE FULD

A CAVALCADE of Arab horsemen in their picturesque garb came forward to escort our busload of passengers into the desert, after we had left the Beer-sheva highway. The sun was already setting and the breeze came as a relief after the heat of the day. The faces of 40 young men were eagerly looking out of the windows.

The occasion was a special trip arranged for the British servicemen now coming from Cyprus to spend their leave in Israel. These men, who live under almost continuous curfew, apart from the strain of their irksome and dangerous duty, come starved of any form of amusement.

Each week a fresh group arrives at Lydda airport for a seven-day vacation, which includes full board in a good hotel and one full day's tour to Nazareth and Tiberias.

Originally, the idea was simply to give the soldiers a really good holiday, a chance to relax, enjoy a swim, and have some fun in the evening. But their first glimpse of the country on the Galilee tour whets their appetite and they are eager to see more of Jerusalem, Sodom, Eilat. The land and the people make a tremendous impression on all of them.

Meeting Israelis

At first, only a venture some few arrived. They came in groups of three to ten, to spy out the land, so to speak. Now that the word has got around of the wonderful time to be had, about 20 or 30 arrive each week.

They take full advantage of the "Meet the Israeli" scheme run by the Government Tourist Corporation, through which they are invited to spend an evening with an Israeli family. The soldiers come from every walk of civil life, and include professional men who are eager to meet their Israeli counterparts.

MUSICAL DIARY

Gadna Symphony Orchestra. Shalom Roich-Riklis, conductor. Yoram Roeder, trumpet. (Main Auditorium, Oct. 6). The main melody in Israel, Haydn: Symphony No. 8; Kaminsky: Concerto for Violin and Piano; Variations and Fugue on a Theme by Kuhnau; Beethoven: Toccata for Piano.

DOUBT about the real quality of the amateur orchestras which took part in the International Competition in Holland this summer after having heard the above programme with which our Gadna Symphony Orchestra won the first prize there. If the members played in Holland with the same purity of intonation as they did in this concert, they proved that they could easily have composed a useful and gratifying work in the limited repertoire for this instrument.

Arieh Zemanek gave an undistinguished reading of the music. However, one appreciates the good work put in by the conductor in preparing this symphony and the Brahms-Haydn Variations. If Mr. Zemanek would restrain his movements more, and improve the precision and logic of his directions to the musicians, he would get better results. It is of no interest to watch a conductor who shows how much he likes conducting (everybody does) when the magic wand does not produce magic sounds.

Song recited by Hanna Aharoni, assisted by the Kol Yisrael Orchestra. (Main Auditorium, Oct. 7). Petrushevsky (T.M.C.A.). Jerusalem, Oct. 9).

HANNA AHARONI has grown from an innocent folk singer into an experienced stage personality — but how misused her extraordinary voice material and how misguided her stage manner! She has an astonishing range from low alto to coloratura.

and higher, her voice has strength and substance, she is musical and has temperance; but there is no subtle artistry, no polish, no sinuosity in her interpretation. One could pass all this over with a shrug if she did not appear abroad as the "Israel Canary." "First Star of Israel," etc., etc., and get re-vibrated. "All Israel vibrates..." "All Israel vibrates..." "All Israel vibrates..."

Originally, the idea was simply to give the soldiers a really good holiday, a chance to relax, enjoy a swim, and have some fun in the evening. But their first glimpse of the country on the Galilee tour whets their appetite and they are eager to see more of Jerusalem, Sodom, Eilat. The land and the people make a tremendous impression on all of them.

Readers' Letters

GREEK PRIESTS

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, May I correct some inaccuracies in your reports concerning the two Greek priests, Jerotheos of Mt. Tabor, and Dionysius of Kafir Kanna, who have been charged with assaulting a nun?

In the first place, the "nun" to whom you refer is not a nun at all, but a maid-servant who was brought to Israel by the Monk Jerotheos, and not officially by the Church. She arrived here to serve him as a cook and to milk the monastery cattle.

Secondly, Jerotheos is not an Archimandrite, but a simple Monk, and he has been at Mount Tabor only two years. For the first year he was a novice, and he served as a novice and guard of the Monastery. Last year he was appointed a priest by Archbishop Isidoros, Metropolitan of Nazareth. He served with the Greek Army in Korea and, according to Archimandrite Filomenos, the Vicar of Jaffa Monastery, is an invalid.

Finally, this is strictly an internal affair of the Ecclesiastical Court. Therefore, such matters should be left in the competent hands of the Greek Orthodox Holy Synod in the Old City of Jerusalem, which is quite capable of determining whether the priests are innocent or guilty.

Yours, etc.
Y. KAMPAOLIS
Tel Aviv, October 8.

BREAD WASTE

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — The picture painted in your article on bread, in today's issue, gives the exaggerated impression that waste bread litters the streets.

May I point out that the linking of bakeries with grocers was abolished many years ago and competition has been free since then; there are plenty of bakery workers in this country and bakery-owners have no difficulty in getting necessary help; mismanagement has been forbidden by law almost since the establishment of the State.

Your correspondent neglected to mention that three food laboratories of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry are actually doing the job of checking the quality of bread and are hard at work studying the ingredients of bread in an effort to improve it scientifically.

Yours, etc.
Z. PICK
Haifa, September 28.

PLAGE NAMES

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — With regard to the exchange of correspondence on the changing of street names I believe that we should respect history as well as nationalism.

"Emek Refaim" is an old, historic name and is more beautiful and richer in associations than the "German Colony."

Yours, etc.
LISE MUEHLSTEIN
Jerusalem, October 2.

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Newsweek

October 13, 1958 FORMOSA CEASE-FIRE? A U.S. VICTORY? Available everywhere

HOBBIES EXHIBITION

Bids are hereby invited for the preparation of the hall in Rehov Dizengoff, Tel Aviv, for the forthcoming Hobbies Exhibition.

Plans may be obtained, beginning on Sunday, October 12, 1958, from "N.K.", the Israel Product Design Office, 23 Rehov Spinoza, Tel Aviv, between the hours of 4-5 p.m., for IL 15. Bids should be submitted in sealed envelopes, in three copies, addressed to the Management of the Hobbies Exhibition, The Technological Exhibition Committee, Beit Ma'ariv, Tel Aviv, not later than October 23, 1958.

The Management of the Hobbies Exhibition is not bound to accept the lowest or any bid.

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